

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 479.]

At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of the paper will be reduced to five cents per copy, and the subscription price to \$2.50 per annum in advance. No paper will be sent except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

BARTER.

WISKEY, Wax,
Tallow, Hides,
Shoe thread, Fat Cattle,
Corn, Oats,
Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,
Will be taken in exchange for
Sugar, Coffee,
Shot, Powder,
Lead, Iron,
Molasses, Nails,
Soap, Paper,
Tea, Indigo, or cash.
Liberty Hill, S. C.
June 1st, 1829. J. GARLICK.
3mt83

New and Cheap GOODS.
The subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF THE
Cheapest and most Fashionable
GOODS
which he had. Having been selected with great care, by himself, and bought for cash, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other house in the place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises without every article usually kept in stores.
MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3mt85

DANIEL H. CRESS.
HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bobbing Cloth, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually kept in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash, and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 73

Negroes Wanted.
WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given, in cash. I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allen's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be convenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to.
JOSIAH HUIE.
Salisbury, June 23d, 1829. 73

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of
Jewelry,
Watches,
Silver-Ware, &c.
as was ever offered for sale in this place; his jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches, plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.
All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time; the shop is two doors below the courthouse, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.
Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 29

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my shop, so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence.
R. WYNNE.

MONEY WANTED.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.
March 30th, 1829. 60th

SHERIFFS DEEDS.
FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition expensis, for sale at this office.

The article below, on Diplomatic Employments, is from the pen of one familiar with the subject, and who writes plainly on it. We recommend it to the particular attention of those who take an interest in our diplomatic relations and intercourse; for although we are born enemies to etiquette and artificial distinctions in society, we are well aware that the forms and ceremonies of diplomatic intercourse are of greater consequence than at first glance they might appear to be. In regard to this subject, at least, words are things, and substance embodies form.
Nat. Int.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

A foreign Minister is an individual sent by one Government to another, to treat on all affairs of controversy that may arise between them; and who, being furnished with a credential letter, or full powers, enjoys the privileges accorded by the law of nations to his public character. Every independent nation has a right to decide on what conditions they will receive one. Some governments will not receive their own citizens, or subjects, (namely, France, Sweden, Holland and several others;) and it occasionally happens, that they refuse to receive an individual who is disagreeable to them. M. Godefrick, sent in 1758 by Great Britain to Stockholm, was not received; Sardinia, in 1792, refused to receive M. de Lemonville; and in 1802, Austria would not receive Count d'Armiel, sent by Sweden.

There are three grades of foreign Ministers, distinguished by the manner of their reception, and the various ceremonies to which they are entitled.

I. The first grade of Ministers is composed of those who represent the State or Sovereign, that sends them; and they, of course, have a claim to all the honors that their constituent would be entitled to were he present. These are,
1st. The Pope's Legate a or de latere.
2d. The Pope's Nuncio.
3d. Minister sent with the character of Ambassador.

II. Ministers of the second grade do not represent their State, or Sovereign, (indeed none out those of the first grade do;) they are only charged to carry on in the name of their government all negotiations between the two countries. Of this number are,
1st. The Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary.
2d. The Minister Plenipotentiary.
3d. The Pope's Internuncio.

III. Ministers of the third grade differ from those of the second only in the ceremonial of their reception, and in consideration attached to their station. They may be classed in the following manner:
1st. Minister Resident.
2d. Minister Charge d'Affaires.
3d. Charge d'Affaires.

The ceremonial to which Charge d'Affaires may be entitled is not fixed; it depends upon the usages of the several courts, or governments, at which they reside; they have no credential letter to the Secretary of State, or of the Department of Foreign relations; we must not, however, confound them with the Charge d'Affaires ad interim, who are frequently only presented verbally by their Minister at his departure.

The relative rank that each foreign Minister is entitled to in the country where he resides, strange as it may appear to us plain Republicans, has been a matter of great controversy; it was, however, finally settled at the Congress of the Allied Powers assembled at Vienna in 1815, that each member of the Diplomatic body should rank in his grade, at the court or government to which he is accredited, according to the official notification of his arrival; which arrangement has been since tacitly acquiesced in by all other nations.

The Secretary of Embassy, or of Legation, is under the orders of the Minister; he is only appointed to Missions of the first and second grade; his person is inviolable, and he is entitled to all the immunities of the Minister, because of his own public character, as well as on account of his being attached to the suite of the Minister.

A Consul cannot be considered a Diplomatic Agent; he does not enjoy the privileges of such; he has no credential letter; he is only the bearer of a provisional letter; and he can only act in his official capacity after having obtained an *exequatur* or confirmation of his appointment from the government of the country where he is to reside. Consuls to the Powers of Barbary form an exception, and are the only ones that are accredited and treated as Ministers.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. No. III.

In this number I will notice one other way in which habits of intemperance are formed.
By eating and drinking as a matter of hospitality, many are brought into the snare; and in this way, it is considered an act of kindness, and it is thought to be unsocial and ungentlemanly not to repay the kindness by using it freely.

There is a strong temptation, under such circumstances, to drink to libration. Should any of the guests be sparing in the use of the flowing bowl, they are incessantly urged, by a cruel kindness, to use it more freely:—it will be good for you, as the day is cold or warm; as the weather is gloomy or serene; as the occasion is joyful or otherwise. As a last argument, it is alleged, at least it will do you no harm. With these smooth, though deceitful arguments, the simple are ensnared, and go like a fool to the correction of the stocks, or rather like an Ox to the slaughter. But on wassail-skins will their blood be found? "Wassail to him that giveth his neighbor drink."

When spirituous liquors are used at places of public convocation, the evil is still greater. I can notice but a few of these:—meetings for electing and electing candidates to watch over the interests of our country. On such occasions, it would seem that all should be sober, and act the part of rational men; and all who really regard the interests of their country, will; but many seem to think it an essential part of liberty to become gloriously drunk on such occasions. And how many are there, who give their suffrages to the man who will give them the best treat? Those candidates who make it their business to deal out intoxicating liquors to obtain the suffrage of their fellow-citizens, are to be set down as the greatest corrupters of human society. They may talk of liberty; but every sober man knows in what their chief liberty consists. They may talk of patriotism and love of country; but there is something they love more than country. They may talk of serving the people; but there is some one they are

It becomes very sober citizens to consider this matter carefully, and use their efforts to close these flood gates of immorality; for if permitted to continue open, the stream issuing from them is likely to sweep every thing that deserves the name of liberty from the land.
I would here respectfully suggest to all who regard the future glory and welfare of our country, whether those feasts observed in commemoration of the establishment of our independence, are not extremely injurious to the interests of virtue and morality. I speak of the manner of observing it by drinking toasts. Are not these celebrations calculated to promote the cause of intemperance? Are there not many whose hearts are fuller of wine than their heads are of sense? Those places where spirituous liquors are sold out in small quantities are, perhaps, the most fruitful sources of intemperance in the land. These places are the resort of the idle, the profligate and the intemperate. They meet and spend their afternoons and their money, if they have any, or run themselves in debt if they have none. They bring their families to want, wretchedness and ruin. None spend their time at such places without receiving the infection. The number of those who resort to them is continually on the increase. The children of such a neighborhood are drawn into the snare, before they should be beyond the notice of the maternal eye. How many neighborhoods around such places, present the aspect of physical and moral death: children uneducated, and unprovided for; wives tortured by the slow, though excruciating fires of pining grief and cheerless sorrow; farms and buildings, fallen into decay and ruin; the master of the family, instead of providing for his own household, is spending his time at the grog shop. Instead of diffusing joy and happiness through his family, his return is awaited with gloomy anxiety. When he comes, it is as a fiend, instead of a father. Do such men love their wives or their children? They are worse than infidels; they provide not for their own. Over every such shop it should be written, in large black letters—*This is the way to death, the gate to hell:—enter in all ye that seek death: drink of the wine that I have mingled.*

Let the youth take warning and stand far from these deep pits; they are like quick sands. When the victim once enters, he will find no solid ground to stand on. Many strong men have fallen, and many young men have fallen: let the youth be assured that there is no safety but by keeping at a distance. But are those who administer the destroying fluid guiltless? Can a man put a serpent in

to his neighbor's bosom and say, "I have done nothing amiss? Suppose the serpent bites him and he dies, who occasions his death? Was it not the love of gold do? For one to do this, with the excuse, that I don't, another will, and I as well have the gain." Is no more extortion "moral guilt," than for a man to engage in the slave trade with the plea, that if he should not, others would. If the wo deluged on those who give their neighbors drink, does not apply in such cases, I am at a loss to know when it would.

Distillers are another source of intemperance. It will be found, there are a few who have engaged to any extent in the business, but some members of their families have become intemperate; and frequently, many in the neighborhood. The fact is a sufficient admonition to all fathers who wish to raise sober families, not to engage in this dangerous and pernicious business, though it may be attended with pecuniary profits. One drunken son may destroy more in one year than his father could make by distilling during a long life.

It will be found that intemperance increases in proportion as the avenues of access to the intoxicating fluid are multiplied; and that it will decrease in proportion as they are closed. F. D. M.

Contentment of Court.—We learn by a statement by John Ward, in the St. Louis Beacon of May 23, that he was called before the Grand Jury during the session of the Circuit Court in that District, and asked by the foreman, "Do you know of any person betting at faro in this county within the last year?" Ward replied, "I do." The foreman then requested him to name the person without naming himself; which he refused to do, saying that he could not do it without implicating himself. The Court being applied to, ordered Ward to answer, but he still refusing, the Judge (Carr) ordered, on the 26th of March, that he should be committed for contempt of Court, and he remained in jail until the 14th of April when he was brought again before the Grand Jury, and asked, "Have you ever seen John C. Smith, or Dudley Kimball bet at faro in this county within the last year?" To which Ward replied, "If I have seen any such gaming in this county, I was a party concerned, both as a better and keeper of the table; and he refused to make any other answer; where upon the Court ordered him to be committed to jail for thirty days, and pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and stand committed until the fine and costs be fully paid."

Another Steamboat Disaster.—The boiler of the showy, glittering Steamer, "Renowned Table Orator," Henry Clay Commander, when lying at anchor, at the Port of Louisville, Kentucky, burst, and blew up with a terrible explosion. Her Commander was blown "sky-high," and evaporated into thin air, whilst the whole of her passengers and crew providentially remained unhurt. The accident evidently arose from the unskillful and ostentatious conduct of her Commander, by charging her boiler too high, directly against the admonition of even his own enamoured devotees, and particularly of a kind-hearted Irishman who being present in the midst of the unfortunate Commander's delicious vagaries, cried out in an audible voice, "Go a head, my money! you are bursting your own boiler fast enough!"
Richmond Enquirer.

Modest Assurance.—Mr. Clay, in a Speech at Louisville, on the 24th of June, says:—"The prejudices which artful men have raised against me, are rapidly passing away." He appears to be unconscious that he also is "rapidly passing away." *Tempus fugit*, and with it, all things earthly; and Mr. Harry Clay, unless he proves "too tough a morsel for death," need not hope "to escape the general doom."
Boston Statesman.

Great Age.—In noticing a celebration of the 4th instant near Raleigh, the Register states that Mr. Arthur Wall now in his 109th year, was particularly invited; he excused himself on account of being "busy with his crop" but said he would send one of his boys a lad of 81 with his toast. No toasts however were drunk, for there were no intoxicating liquors on the ground:—Long before the shades of the evening the gratified company after a day of sober and rational enjoyment, departed for their homes, with improved national and neighborhood feelings.

An eastern paper mentions that the buildings at Middletown, Conn. recently occupied by Capt. Partridge's institution, which has been discontinued, will be purchased for a Wesleyan University.

From the Columbus (Georgia) Eng. 18th July. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Much alarm has been excited in this place by some recent movements of a hostile character among the Indians. Several, of considerable numbers, have moved, of course, without a previous notice, against the Frontier Settlements. In consequence of the general apprehension of danger, some of our citizens, on Wednesday last, visited the Creek Agent at Fort Mitchell, for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he might possess in relation to the anticipated difficulties. The following is the information which he afforded. The statement is furnished us by one of the gentlemen who held the conversation with him.

"The agent stated that there had been several secret councils held by the chiefs; that he had been informed by several Indians, that they the Indians, in these councils, had resolved to stay and die upon their soil; that they had also resolved to kill him the agent and wage a war of extermination upon the frontiers, and assassinate every white west of the Flint river; and when troops should be sent to fight them they would retire to the swamps and die to a man fighting for the soil of their forefathers. The agent, not putting sufficient confidence in these reports, felt no alarm until an old respectable chief, in whom he had always put the utmost confidence, and who had always manifested for him the greatest friendship, came to him and told him in confidence that the report was true, and that he himself was a member of the secret council which passed the aforesaid resolutions, and that he voted for it, but that he had so great a friendship for him the agent, that he could not reconcile it to his conscience so far to violate his faith as to see him sacrificed without apprising him of his danger. Thus much having heretofore become public, no injury can accrue from the repetition of it; but some other communications which the chief made to the agent, for prudential reasons, perhaps had best not be made too public, as they appertain to the safety of the agent. The chief also stated that depredations had been sent to the Cherokees, the Choctaws and Seminoles, asking their consent to be made, and that they, the Cherokees, but that none, but the Cherokees had been heard from, and that they concurred; that Ross, the President, was preparing a talk for his nation, advising them never to give up their land, but to kill every white man who crossed the line."

From the same gentleman who furnished the above, we also learn, that Crowell has written to the War Department concerning the affair, and that he would also have apprised the Governor of Georgia of the same, but that he (the Agent) does not apprehend immediate danger to the citizens of Georgia; by which we may infer that no information will be communicated to the authorities of this state, by this humane officer, until immediate danger comes upon the people. But whether near at hand or not, if he is sincere in his opinion, that the Indians are meditating war upon the whites, we humbly conceive it to be his duty as an officer, and most certainly as a man to make known the fact to the Governor of Georgia, and also to the Governor of Alabama. He may possibly have communicated with the latter; and if he has declined to correspond with the former, because of a hostility which he may have contracted against our state, in consequence of her efforts to obtain her rights, which he so actively opposed, we can only say that it is high time that such enmities should give place to better feelings.

Inasmuch as the Agent has not thought proper to disclose to the Governor the indications of hostility among the Indians, the Colonel of our county (U. Lewis) has acted with praiseworthy promptness in communicating the information. In compliance with the wishes of many of the citizens of this place, he forwarded last Tuesday an express to Milledgeville, with a request that his excellency the Governor would cause a deposit to be made in this place of public arms and ammunition, sufficient for its protection in the event of hostility. At present the Town is in a very defenceless situation, not one man in ten being provided with arms.

Gen. Williams, of Stonington, (Connecticut) has sent a schooner to the Straits of Bellisle, with 15 men and but one gallon of spirits on board. The men agree to forfeit \$2 for every time they drink ardent spirits, and are to receive six if they refrain during the voyage.

A young man was lately knocked down by the tail in a storm at Drummond, U. C. One piece contained eight cubic inches of ice.

SKETCH OF PUBLIC MEN.

A correspondent of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, in describing the President's visit to Old Point Comfort, &c. gives the following portraits of the public men who accompanied the President.

The Secretary of War.—Gen. Eaton is rather a taciturn man, but he conversed with great propriety, evincing much strength of mind. He kept back during the discussion on the defence of the Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads, but listened attentively, and I found afterwards that he was fully master of the words that he was fully master of the subject. He probably, like the President, is about 50 years of age, and well formed; has a penetrating eye, and an easy and graceful carriage.

The Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Mr. Branch, is one of those gentlemen who, by a kindness of manner, immediately takes. He is tall and well proportioned—is graceful in his gestures, and polite and affable in his intercourse with others. While possessing all the kindness of human nature, he is a close discernor of things; firm in his purpose, and full of energy in his office. We may expect a great improvement in his department, and that the Navy will find the benefit of his administration.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Barry, is considered as a man possessing extraordinary abilities. He is rather above the ordinary size in height, but thin in body and visage. His eye is penetrating and expressive of energy and intellectual powers. With a very modest deportment, he maintains a very strong indication of energy. His conversation is fluent and to the point. His voice is harmonious. He is said to be a great orator, and there is every reason to believe it, because he is a sensible and intelligent man, possessing a fine voice, which pleases in common conversation.

The General in Chief of the Army, Macomb, is possessed of a good natural understanding, great professional skill and judgment, easy and polite manners, dignified deportment and the happy tact of making people pleased with him on a first acquaintance. I also understood from the officers that he was very popular, and much esteemed and beloved by the army.

The Commissary General of Subsistence, General Gibson, is an old companion in arms of the President, and one of your modest, discreet, sensible men, who without much parade, does a great deal, and thinks deeply. He seems to be a universal favorite.

The Hon. Mr. Tazewell, of the U. S. Senate, is a gentleman of mild manners, of extensive information, and seems to be greatly esteemed by the President. There is an independence in his character that is very prepossessing, and while he exhibits a proper regard for his station, there is about him every thing to characterize the statesman and the gentleman.

Commodore Rodgers and Warrington are excellent specimens of our navy officers; both possessing that sound judgment and good common sense notion of things which so peculiarly mark the practical man.

Commodore Barron is a very intelligent officer—possessing a great deal of practical science, and, as I am informed, invented many very useful machines and improvements in the nautical line.

Cherokee Territory.—We have been credibly informed that measures are now in progress, under the sanction of the General Government, for effecting an extinguishment of the Indian claim to the balance of the Cherokee Territory within the chartered limits of Georgia. Col. Tatum of Georgia, and Gov. Carroll of Tennessee, have been appointed commissioners on the part of Government, to visit the Cherokees, with a view of ascertaining the sentiments of the nation, with respect to a final abdication of the soil. Should there be evidence of a disposition, combined with a willingness on the part of the Cherokees to enter into negotiation by treaty, Gen. Coffee, it is also stated, is instructed to join Col. Tatum and Gov. Carroll, in the capacity of commissioner, and to proceed in the accomplishment of the object meditated. *Athenian.*

Governor Houston.—A letter, received by a gentleman of Knoxville, from Gov. Houston, gives information that the latter was, at the date of the letter, May 29th, on his way to the upper village of the Osages, and would shortly return to the residence of Jolly, the present King of the Cherokees, who in 1817 adopted him as his son, and with whom the Governor has been invited, and intends to reside.

At the conclusion of the religious ceremonies in Newfoundland, for the emancipation of the Irish Catholics, the Rev. Mr. Fleming desired his congregation to give, after the church service, *three cheers* for the King, three for the Duke of Wellington, three for Mr. Peel, and as many as their lungs would permit for Daniel O'Connell—which was complied with to the letter.

REMOVAL of the CREEKS.

The following Talk was delivered by Speckled Snake, a Creek warrior, said to be more than a hundred years of age, at the Council of the Chief, head men, and the Council of the Creek nation, convened for the purpose of receiving the Talk of the President on the subject of vacating their land. After the communication of the President's Talk, (says the *Savannah Mercury*) by the agent, a profound silence of many minutes ensued, when the aged warrior arose, supported by two young men, and spoke as follows:

"Brothers!—We have heard the talk of our great father; it is very kind; he says he loves his red children. I have listened to many talks from our great father. When he first came over the wide waters, he was but a little man, and wore a red coat. Our chiefs met him on the banks of the river Savannah, and smoked with him the pipe of peace. He was then very little. His legs were cramped by sitting long in his big boat, and he begged for a little land to light his fire on. He said he had come over the wide waters to teach Indians new things, and to make them happy. He said he loved his red brothers; he was very kind.

Muscogees gave the white man land, and kindled him a fire, that he might warm himself, and when his enemies, the pale faces of the south made war on him, their young men drew the tomahawk, and protected his head from the scalping knife. But when the white man had warmed himself before the Indians' fire, and filled himself with their hominy, he became very large. With a step he bestrode the mountains, and his feet covered the plain and the valleys. His hands grasped the eastern and the western sea, and his head rested on the moon. Then he became our great father. He loved his red children; and he said, 'Get a little farther, lest I tread on thee.' With one foot he pushed the red man over the Oconee, and with the other he trampled down the graves of his fathers, and the forest where he had so long hunted the deer. But our great father still loved his red children, and he soon made to them another talk. He said, 'Get a little farther; you are too near me.' But there were some bad men among the Muscogees then as there are now. They lingered around the graves of their ancestors, till they were crushed beneath the heavy tread of our great father. Their teeth pierced his feet, and made him angry. Yet he continued to love his red children; and when he found them too slow in moving, he sent his great guns before him to sweep his path.

Many talks from our great father; but they are always begun and ended in this. 'Get a little farther; you are too near me.'

"Brothers!—Our great father says, that where we now are, our white brothers have always claimed the land! He speaks with a straight tongue and cannot lie. But when he first came over the wide waters, while he was yet small, and stood before the great chief at the council of Yamacraw Bluff, he said, 'Give me a little land which you can spare, and I will pay you for it.'

"Brothers!—When our great father made us a talk on a former occasion, and said, 'Get a little farther—go beyond the Oconee, the Ocmulgee, there is a pleasant country,' he also said, 'it shall be yours for ever.' I have listened to his present talk. He says, 'The land where you now live is not yours. Go beyond the Mississippi; there is game; and you may remain while the grass grows or the waters run.' Brothers! Will not our great father come there also? He loves his red children. He speaks with a straight tongue, and will not lie.

"Brothers!—Our great father says that our bad men have made his heart bleed, for the murder of one of his white children. Yet where are the red men which he loves, once as numerous as the leaves of the forest!—how many have been crushed beneath his own footsteps!

"Brothers!—Our great father says, we must go beyond the Mississippi. We shall there be under his care, and experience his kindness. He is very good! We have felt it all before!

"Brothers!—I have done."

Mr. Owen, of New Harmony, has passed through Washington, on his way to Europe. We learn from him, that he has been fully occupied since his debate with Mr. Campbell. He remained two months after the discussion in the city of Cincinnati, preparing a work, which he published there, and which contains a narrative of his voyage to, and proceedings in Mexico, and a review of the public meeting with Mr. Campbell. *Nat. Intel.* 20th.

The following recipe (says the *National Gazette*) is now current in the newspapers:

"For Dyspepsia.—One pint of hickory ashes, one quart of boiling water, and a tea cup of soot. Let it stand 24 hours, strain and bottle it."

The writer forgot to subjoin—"and then throw the whole away." The dyspepsia patient is sufficiently miserable, without being thus drugged!

DR. WATKINS.

A correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, under date of Washington, July 17, in speaking of the trial of Dr. Watkins, says:

Yesterday a very affecting scene was exhibited in the Circuit Court. The evidence in the case of Dr. Watkins, on the first day, was, as you will have seen from my former letter, more favorable to the accused than had been anticipated. In an early part of the proceedings, yesterday, a letter was offered in evidence by the Counsel for the United States which, after some discussion, was admitted. It turned out to be a letter written by Dr. Watkins, while in Boston, to Mr. Harris the Navy Agent there—written at the request of Harris, in order to confirm certain verbal statements which had been given to him by Watkins. This letter intimated that there were circumstances connected with the official transactions of Watkins which might be misconstrued so as to injure him in reputation, and that to prevent this, he submitted the explanations, which were, in effect, that he in connection with Mr. Southard, had drawn upon Harris and Paulding drafts to the amount of \$4050 dollars, required for purposes connected with the service of the Navy, and for which appropriations had not yet been made. He informed Harris that adverse circumstances had prevented him from obtaining money to replace the sums which were abstracted from the Agents by these drafts, but declared that the amount would be refunded.

Soon after this exposition, Mr. Southard was asked if he had not received a letter from Dr. Watkins in relation to these transactions. He replied that he had received in Philadelphia an anonymous letter, the hand writing of which he knew to be that of Dr. Watkins, and had replied to it on the same day. He declined to give up this letter, which was evidently written confidentially, until expressly ordered to do so by the Court. After discussion and deliberation, the Court required that it should be given in evidence. It was read, and turned out to be a moving invocation to Mr. Southard, to confirm the explanations which Watkins had made to Harris in Boston, (a copy of this letter being enclosed to Mr. Southard,) and thus save him and his family from destruction. Mr. Southard's reply was read, which was highly honorable to that distinguished statesman. He expressed his regret that he could not confirm the statements made to Harris. Ignorant as he was of the precise character of the allegations brought forward against Dr. Watkins, he could only say, that, if called upon to give testimony, he should obey no guides but truth and his conscience, so powerful that he could not finish the letter, which was read to the end by Judge Cranch. Here the case closed for the prosecution.

Abolition of Slavery.—A Memorial has been originated in Augusta county, and will be presented to the Virginia State Convention to be held in Richmond next October, praying that provision be made in the Constitution for the gradual abolition of slavery. The *Staunton Spectator* says that as far as can be learned, there is a general friendliness among the people to the object, the only difference of opinion is as to the time of agitating the subject.

Valuable periodical.—Mr. George M. Grouard proposes to commence the publication at the city of Washington about the 1st of December next, of a weekly paper to be entitled the *American Recorder*, each number to contain sixteen pages imperial octavo, in small type, at the price of five dollars a year. This work is to be devoted to the dissemination of that species of authentic intelligence, which is most immediately connected with the political interests of this country; and with which, the people of America in particular ought to keep themselves constantly acquainted. It will comprise, among other matters, "political history, official documents submitted to Congress by the Executive departments of the government, interesting reports of committees in Congress, abstracts of proceedings in Congress, leading speeches in that body, statistics generally, important law opinions, official appointments and promotions, notices of the progress of the sciences and the arts, internal improvements, &c." together with a synopsis of news, foreign and domestic—an annual table exhibiting the names of government officers, civil, judicial, military and naval—and other interesting information.

Counterfeit.—The Boston Patriot contains a caution to the public against receiving Ten Dollar Bills of the United States Bank, payable in *Charleston*, without strict examination, as one or more counterfeit bills of this description, have been passed in that city.

Increase of Baptists in the United States.—The New Baptist Miscellany for March last, informs us, that the additions to the Baptist churches on this side of the Atlantic, during the past year, amount to more than the aggregate of all the Baptist churches in Great Britain and Ireland. *Cat. Star.*

Salisbury:

AUGUST 11, 1829.

We are authorized to announce John March, Esq. as a candidate to represent Rowan county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this State.

"Under the influence of genius, the solitary places are made glad, and the wilderness to blossom like the rose." Thirty years ago, the pine lands of New Jersey were worth only from six to ten cents an acre; but now, owing to the great demand for fuel, to burn in the steam boats, these lands bring six dollars per acre—being an advance, in thirty years, of nearly six thousand per cent. All this is the effect of the invention and genius of Fulton.

ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The seventh annual meeting of the Rowan Bible Society, was held at Thyatira Church, on Monday, the 4th inst. A respectable concourse of citizens attended; although owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, there were fewer present than otherwise would have been. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, of this town, from 3 ch. 1st and 2d v. St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

At the previous anniversary meeting, Agents were designated to explore the county, and ascertain the number of families destitute of the Bible within its bounds. From the reports of these Agents, it appears that there are at least 300 families in Rowan county, destitute of the Holy Scriptures. The exploration made by the agents was, however, but partial, their other engagements not permitting them to give a thorough attention to the subject; so that the number of destitute families actually ascertained, is less than 300; but from the probable omissions, the above estimate is presumed rather to fall short, than exceed, the real number. The agents were authorized to continue their labors for another year; and, in addition, were requested to supply destitute families with Bibles, to be furnished by the Society. A confident hope is, therefore, cherished, that at the next anniversary meeting of the society, it will be ascertained that but few families in our county will remain without the Word of God in their houses.

Henry the Fourth, of France, is lauded in history as a paragon of philanthropy and benevolence, for wishing every man in the kingdom had a fowl in his pot: But how much more benevolent, yea godlike, is it in the philanthropists and Christians of the present day, not only to wish, but to WILL, that every family in the Republic should possess, not a *fowl* only, which ministereth alone to the comfort of the *flesh*, but the Scriptures of the Everlasting God, without which the SOUL, that pearl of inestimable value, perisheth forever.

It was Resolved, that the agents of the society dispose of Bibles at half price, to those in narrow circumstances; and that they make donations to such as are unable to pay any price.

A new supply of Bibles was ordered to be procured from the parent institution in New-York. We are unadvised of the number of Bibles distributed by the society's agents during the past year, or the precise state of the funds; but we are aware that pecuniary help is greatly needed, and that the efforts of the officers and agents of the society have been impeded in consequence.

We regret we were unable to attend the meeting, as the proceedings were of an interesting cast.

The former Officers were re-elected; to wit: Rev. Jesse Rankin, President; George Andrews, Thomas G. Polk, Rev. Daniel Sherer, Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, Vice Presidents; Charles Fisher, Secretary; Thomas L. Cowan, Treasurer; Rev. John Reek, John Andrews, Phil White, Michael Brown, John McCulloch, Abel Graham, Thomas McNeely, Managers.

The next annual meeting of the Society, is to be held at Union Church, a few miles east of Salisbury, on the first Saturday in August, 1830.

Florida.—The Tallahassee Floridian, of the 21st ult. says there was, at that time, no prevailing sickness there, and none was apprehended; the country was remarkably free of disease, and the citizens were confident that the present season would add to the evidence in favor of its general character for health. The same paper, however, contains the death of three persons in the town: one on the 17th, another on the 18th, and the third on the 19th of the month.

Mr. Adams seems to have been dropp'd, and almost forgotten by the coalition, and Henry Clay to be now the master-spirit, and the National Journal the central organ, of the faction which assails Gen. Jackson's administration, with the vain hope of rendering it unpopular with the people, and thus pulling its supporters down to a level with themselves. And every sixpenny coalition press in the country, faithfully echoing the abuse and slanders of that print,—and quizzing in every thing that escapes between the teeth of that great speech-monger, the travelling orator, as oracular,—presents weekly to its readers most unsavory dishes of nauseating ingredients, hatched up from the *leavings* of the Journal, and seasoned by the slaver of gall and venom which is constantly emitted by these little pimps of the aforesaid faction. It is most lamentable, that honest, artless people should be crammed with such political "fare": the body-politic can never be perfectly healthy, while it is forced to swallow such indigestible stuff.

The Indians.—An article from the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer, relative to hostile indications on the part of the Creek and other Indians, will be found on the first page of this week's Carolinian. We have seen gentlemen immediately from Georgia, and have information derived through other channels, all going to confirm the statements of the Columbus paper. We learn, moreover, that Col. Crowell, the Agent, has been compelled to leave his place of residence among the Indians, and fly to Columbus for safety; the military have been called out to guard the place; the frontier settlers were moving off from their farms, to places of safety; the warlike movements of the Indians had caused great alarm throughout that part of the country, and active preparations for defence were making by the people.

Portugal.—Information to the 2d June, from Lisbon, has been received at Boston. The Commercial Gazette says that arrests and imprisonments were daily made, and the greatest fear pervaded all ranks, except the satellites and adherents of Don Miguel. How long will this monster in human form be permitted to tyrannize over that wretched people! It is a slur upon the civilized nations of Europe, to suffer such a stupid, debauched, mandarin despot, to butcher, in cold blood, all who do not laud his bloody usurpation. His career should be stopped, and the brutified murderer himself hung up by the neck, like a dog to a stake.

A stopper to the mouths of the coalition slanderers.....Mr. Charles C. Henderson, a decided supporter of the late coalition administration, has been appointed Post Master at Lincoln, in this state, vice David Reinhardt, resigned. As amidst the croaking and whining of the Adams presses, about the removal from office of a few unworthy incumbents, who were either totally incompetent to discharge the duties devolving on them, or used their public trusts to defraud the government and minister to their own extravagant and luxurious habits, our ears have been constantly saluted with the alandrous cry that all of Gen. Jackson's removals and appointments are made for the especial purpose of punishing his enemies and rewarding his friends, although facts gave the lie to these bald assertions,—we chronicle the above FACT, merely to show the honest and moderate supporters of the late Adams and Clay dynasty (the true friends of Jackson and Reform don't need any such showing) that the extravagant charges, bitter revilings, and mawkish whilings, which are so regularly dished up to them through the coalition presses, are entitled to no consideration whatever: they are the hollow heartless, base slanders of disappointed demagogues, at the loss of their ill-gotten power and patronage.

The President of the United States, and the Secretary of State, paid a visit to the venerable last signer of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll, on the 23th ult. The Secretary went on, the next day, as far as Wilmington, Delaware, accompanied by Maj. Donaldson, the President's private secretary, and two of the ladies of the President's family.

The Hon. Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in Washington City, on Tuesday, the 28th ult. from a short visit to New-York.

CHAPTER of ACCIDENTS, CRIMES, &c.

1. Selby Jump, of Caroline county, Maryland, deliberately shot his brother, a week or two since. He had previously expressed a determination to commit the murder; and went to the house of his brother, to perpetrate the horrid deed.

2. Mr. Nathan Kerns was killed in Talbot county, Maryland, on the 3d inst. by a negro man named Jim Barnett: the murderer stabbed his victim twice, with a large knife.

3. A negro man at Syracuse, New York, salt works, having talked saucy to his employer, a Mr. Hartshorn, the latter struck the black with the handle of an iron salt pan, which killed him. Hartshorn was put to jail on a charge of murder.

4. Charles Humphreys was killed a few weeks since at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, by William Hamilton: they were both carpenters, and intimate friends; but after getting exhilarated on liquor, they got into a dispute which could make a panel door quickest; which led to a encounter, in which Humphreys cut Hamilton with a knife, whereupon the latter beat his antagonist over the head with a billet of wood, until he killed him. Hamilton was put in jail. So much for whiskey.

5. Ellen Brasil, an Irish girl, hung herself with a silk handkerchief, at Kingstown, Upper Canada, on the 20th June last. She had been seduced by Patrick Shields, under a promise of marriage; and the base wretch abandoned her in a state of pregnancy.

6. A Mr. Powers, of Lansingburg, New York, while engaged, on the 2d ult. in preparing varnish for the manufacturing of oil-cloth, suffered his clothes, which were pretty thoroughly saturated with oil, to take fire; and before he could extinguish the flame, or any other person render assistance, he was burnt to death.

7. At Fitchburg, Massachusetts, 5th ult. Mr. John Davis, while employed in a paper-mill, was caught by his apron and drawn in between the fly-wheel and trunkle head, and instantly crushed to death.

8. A Mr. Crandall was killed on the 4th of July, at Schenectady, New-York, by the discharge of a cannon: his arm was torn off, and he died next day.

9. Francis Truax, of Albany county, was most shockingly mangled and burnt in a similar way, on the same day.

10. In Utica, New-York, on the 26th June, a gunsmith named Briggs, and a shoe-maker named Clark, who had always been bottle companions, got boozed together, quarrelled of course, and got into a scuffle, during which Briggs stabbed Clark in five different places with a jack-knife. Clark was still living, last account.

11. A crazy man named Elmer, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, killed a child two years old while lying in a cradle, by cutting its throat with a razor, on the 7th ult.; and then nearly killed his grandfather, by striking him on the head with an axe. He was taken up and confined.

12. A theatre in Canton, China, was burnt down in December, during the performance of what they called a "religious drama," in honor of one of the idols of the land; and more than sixty persons lost their lives: the fire was occasioned by a rocket, used on the occasion.

13. The steam-boat Kenawa burst its boiler on the 24th June, near Wheeling: 3 persons were killed, and a good many badly wounded.

14. Mr. Washington Williams, an old merchant of Laurens district S. C. committed suicide on the 24th June, by blowing his brains out with a rifle.—Cause unknown.

15. Mr. Enos Wildman, a respectable tavern keeper at Leesburg, Virginia, hung himself in his barn, on the 19th ult. Cause, mental alienation.

16. John McHenry was choked to death, at Economy, recently, by a piece of biscuit which stuck in his throat. People ought to masticate their victuals well...not attempt to swallow it whole.

17. William MacNeal hung himself on an apple tree, in Cooperstown, N. York, on the 18th ult. He was a drunkard; which is supposed to have induced him to commit suicide.

18. John Carlisle, living near Tuska-loosa, Alabama, killed his father on the 8th ult. by shooting him through the head with a rifle ball. The retention by the father of certain papers relative to property, was the cause of this murder: the murderer was put to jail, to await his trial.

19. Mr. James Hornsby, a school-master, aged 70 years, was drowned while bathing in a mill-pond, in Franklin county, on the 24th ult.

20. Laban Smith, a hatter, strangled himself to death in Boston, on the 23d ult. by twisting a silk handkerchief round his neck. No cause is assigned for the perpetration of the unnatural act.

21. The barn and stables of Henry A. Skinner, of Perquimous county, were struck by lightning on the 25th ult. and burnt to the ground; two horses were killed, and a negro boy dangerously burnt; 300 bushels of wheat, and 400 of corn, were destroyed in the barns.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society, will take place at Centre Church, Ireland county, on Saturday, 23d day of August. The annual address will be delivered by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, of Bethany. It is expected that this will be an interesting and important meeting; it is therefore most earnestly desired, that all the members of the society, and all others who feel any interest in the prosperity of the church in our state, any interest in the intellectual and moral culture, in the present welfare or the eternal destiny of their fellow-citizens, would attend on this occasion.

This institution, from its beginning, has enjoyed the smiles, and has been much blessed of the Great Head of the Church. It must rejoice the heart of the christian to witness such results from such feeble efforts in the cause of the Redeemer. Good has been done. The existence of this society will tell with tremendous effect on the eternal interest of many. Truly, it seems to be a vine planted by the right hand of the Most High. He, too, hath nourished it; and already hath it brought forth fruit to the glory of his name. "Not unto us, Oh Lord! but unto thy name, give glory." Christians, can you, then, now suffer it, with all its present promise, to be blighted by the killing frost of cold indifference?

George Evans has been elected a Representative to Congress from Kennebec district, state of Maine, in place of Mr. Sprague, appointed a Senator in Congress.

John M. Jones was convicted before the superior court at Lynchburg, Virginia, 22d ult. of the murder of G. Hamilton.

Maj. John Bidle, late of the United States Army, has been elected a delegate to Congress from Michigan Territory, by a majority of 700 to 900, over a former incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Richard, a Catholic Priest.

A coinage of half dimes (five cent pieces) has been commenced by the mint. Such a coin has long been wanted, and a very great convenience will result from a free circulation.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The General Election throughout this state takes place on Thursday next, the 13th inst. In some of the counties, it is held sooner, to avoid conflicting with the courts. By a letter from Oxford, we learn the result in that county: *Granville*.—William M. Sneed, senate; James Wyche, Spencer O'Brien, commons.

For Congress, Robert Potter received 1,150, Samuel Hillman about 60 votes.

For the following returns we are indebted to the last Raleigh Register: *Edgecombe*.—Louis D. Wilson, senate; Gray Little, Moses Baker, commons.

Currituck.—Caleb Etheridge, senate; Benjamin T. Simmons, Willoughby D. Barnard, commons.

For Congress, William B. Shepard received in this county, a majority of 277 votes over Lemuel Sawyer; it is thought this will insure Shepard's election.

From the Tarboro' Press, we learn the result of the election in

Pitt.—Marshall Dickenson, senate; Alfred Moyer, William Clark, commons.

The *New-York Atlas*.—We are pleased to learn, that this valuable Paper is increasing in patronage and usefulness. The *Atlas* of the 25th ult. contains the following announcement:

In acknowledgment of the support by which our labours have been thus far encouraged, and to make the *Atlas* still more conducive to the gratification and advantage of its patrons, we propose, after the 15th of September next, to issue regularly a second edition of the paper, after the plan of *Bell's Weekly Messenger* in London.

The object of this arrangement is, to furnish to such of our readers as may not feel interested in commercial matters, a substitute for the contents of the last page, of a character more suited to their taste; and thus to give a new feature to the work, and add to the attractions of our journal: at the same time, being published at a later hour, it will afford an opportunity to transmit the most recent news on occasions of importance.

Such of our present subscribers as may prefer to receive the second edition will please to give us timely notice; and those ordering the paper in future are requested to state explicitly which edition they require; the first being that in which the commercial intelligence will always be contained. The expense of each to subscribers, will be same; but all must expect to receive constantly either the one or the other, according to the selection they may make; since changes can only be effected at the half yearly periods of each subscription. Letters relating to the subject will not be attended to unless they come free of postage.

The *Atlas* is very neatly printed, in quarto form, on a large imperial sheet; and contains as interesting and valuable selections of foreign and domestic intelligence, and literary and miscellaneous matter, as any periodical in the Union. Price \$5 per annum, in advance.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The British ship *Jean-Hastie*, at New-York from Greenock brings Glasgow papers to the 15th June, inclusive. They contain London advices to the 13th and Paris to the 10th June.

The most important articles they furnish are two Russian bulletins. The first is dated May 11, and only announces the passage of the Danube at three different points. The second is dated from the camp before Silistria, (May 22d.) detailing the preparations which are making to carry on the siege with the utmost activity. The bulletin says that the enemy remain quiet, and seldom disturb even the Russian outposts which are stationed at only 300 fathoms from the counterscarp of the place. The remainder of the bulletin relates to the advantages gained over the Turks led on by the Grand Vizier in person, who left Shumla with the intention of attacking Pravadi, with 15,000 men, and was afterwards reinforced with 10,000 more; but he was ultimately defeated after much hard and furious fighting, with the loss of 2,000 of his troops, and was forced to retire to Shumla. The Russians lost 1000 men.

A letter from London, June 8th, says—"There is the Devil to pay in the Cabinet, and very little to pay with in the Exchequer. Important changes are in rapid progress and preparation."

A riot had taken place in Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, between some soldiers, and at length increased to a great mob. The 76th regiment were ordered to fire among the crowd. Some persons were killed and others wounded. The Rev. Mr. Standish Grady, who was hastening to suppress the riot, was thrown from his horse and killed.

The rumors in relation to the removal of the Lord Chancellor continue. Lord Lyndhurst is said to give satisfaction to nobody, neither to the bar nor the suitors, nor the ministry, nor the king.

On the 29th of May, the great and celebrated philosopher, Sir Humphrey Davy, closed his mortal career in Geneva, in the 51st year of his age.

Success of the Greeks.—The Glasgow Courier of the 16th June, says—"Official advices have at length been received by the Government from the Ionian Islands, of the surrender of Missolonghi, Anatolia, and the Castle of Lepanto, to the Greeks."

Baltimore Market.—There is yet no settled price for flour. Yesterday dealers were giving \$5.25 to \$5.37½ for fresh ground Howard street flour from wagons, and it was held at \$5.50 from stores.

Grain.—A further decline has taken place in wheat, and a small advance in corn. Our quotations embrace the rates at which sales were made yesterday.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, June 13.—This week the Cotton market was very flat, but steady and firm until Thursday, when the demand revived, and considerable business has since been done. There is no alteration in price; last week's rates have been fully supported. The sales of the week have been 13,557 bales. We quote Uplands at 5 to 6 3/4; New-Orleans 5 1/8 to 7 1/4.

The Corn trade to-day is extremely dull, and may be quoted fully 3d or 4d cheaper than on Tuesday.

Frigate Hudson.—The Washington correspondent of the New-York Courier, says: "I have just seen a letter dated 12th May, 1829, from the Rio de la Plata, stating that affairs on board the Hudson frigate are in a terrible state, that armed sentinels with bayonets fixed are parading the ward room before the state rooms of two lieutenants, who are compelled to be content with playing bo-peep, through the small aperture of their state room doors. Sandy midshipmen are in confinement, and it is expected all will be tried by court martial, the moment that the Boston and Vandalia, arrive from their cruise. This is a novel state of things on board an American frigate, and but seldom witnessed."

FROM THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

We have recently met with a file of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, printed at Philadelphia in 1767, from which we make the following extract:

Williamsburg, Va. ay 7, 1767. By a gentleman from North-Carolina we are informed, that on the 16th ult. his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of S. Carolina, His Excellency William Tryon, Esq. Governor of North Carolina, and the Hon. J. Stewart, Esq. Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern Department, are to hold a Congress at Salisbury, in North Carolina, with the Cherokees, in order to settle a boundary line with that nation; a matter that seems very interesting to the frontiers of the southern colonies, as many acts of violence have been lately committed by that nation for want of proper restrictions as to their hunting grounds.

The National Debt.—An article from the Philadelphia Sentinel announces the pleasing intelligence, that by a late payment, our National Debt has been reduced nearly one-seventh of the whole amount. We have heard it remarked, that it is the purpose of the President, during his term of office, to effect, if possible, the extinction of the Public Debt; and if the present rigid administration of our fiscal concerns, shall be followed by an accession of revenue from the contemplated commercial regulations, he will in all probability succeed in accomplishing that very desirable object.

Newbern Sentinel.

Mr. Gilmer.—In all parts of the state there appears to be a determination on the part of the people, and which is zealously promoted by some of the leading men, to re-elect Mr. Gilmer to the seat which he has recently vacated. On the part of the people the design is without doubt honorable towards the gentleman, and intended to retain his superior talents and worth in the councils of the nation. *Athenian.*

France and Algiers.—The last accounts from the Mediterranean state, that the French were preparing a fleet of men of war and transports to attack Algiers by sea and land; and that they had already in commission on the Mediterranean 87 men of war. On the 23d of May, off Alicante, they saw a French frigate under jury masts, which they supposed to be one of the squadron destined for Algiers. *N. Y. Courier.*

Judicious Tariff.—The New-York Enquirer, of the 9th inst. gives the following definition of the term "judicious Tariff": "But the judicious Tariff?" "What do you mean by a judicious Tariff?" We mean a Tariff which shall give a liberal protection to manufactures, and yet shall not destroy commerce; a Tariff which, in yielding a support to commerce and agriculture, will be able to throw its protecting mantle over our manufactures; a Tariff which shall consider our manufactures in a state of infancy, not manhood; which shall direct its steps, not aid it to gallop over a precipice; which shall give it gradual strength, not place it in battle array with the old systems of the old world."

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Philadelphia Sentinel of the 27th ult. says: "The Hon J. Branch, Sec'y. of the Navy, arrived in our city on Friday afternoon last, and devoted Saturday to the examination of our Navy Yard and United States Naval Asylum on the Schuylkill. Prior to his visit to us, he had examined the Navy Yards at Norfolk and New York. It cannot fail to be a subject of gratulation to the people of the United States, to know that the head of the Navy Department is personally inspecting those extensive establishments, which, notwithstanding they are approved of by the nation at large, require, at the same time, that the funds of the government be expended upon them should he laid out with a single eye to the good of the country. This early exemplification of the Secretary's zeal in his new station, is an ample pledge of the ability and fidelity with which he will execute the duties of his Department."

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, August 8th.—Cotton 14 to 15 cents, corn 25 to 30, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, July 29th.—Cotton 6½ to 7½, butter 5½ to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5½, land 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28.....U. S. bank notes 14 a 14½ per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 14 a 2.

Charleston, July 27th.—Cotton 7 to 9½ cents, flour 7 a 7½, whiskey 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Petersburg, Virg. July 27th.—Cotton 7½ to 9; tobacco, middling 5.50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, Flour 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, July 31st.—Cotton 8 a 9½, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7½, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27.

Camden, August 1st.—Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4½ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 60 to 62½, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Wilmington, July 29th.—Cotton 7½ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.50 to 7.00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Cheraw July 29th.—Cotton, 7 to 8½, bacon 6½ to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4.50, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

Baltimore, July 31st.—Flour \$6½ a 7 cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

New-York, July 28th.—Cotton 8½ to 10½, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.50, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21½ to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17th.—Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Boston, July 25th.—Cotton 10 to 11½, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7½, corn 50 a 51, cheese 35, tallow 8 a 8½.

It is reported that Maj. Davizac, of New Orleans, who is now in the Eastern states, is about to be appointed to the Legation of the Netherlands.

MARRIED.

At Darlington Court-House, S. C. by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, on the 9th ult. Mr. Robert Lide, to Miss Martha A. Savage, late of this county.

DIED.

At Salem, Sumpter district, S. C. on the 20th ult. Capt. George Cooper, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 29th July, 1829, James Lafayette, son of Joseph McConaughy, Esq. of Mecklenburg County, aged one year lacking one day.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber having removed from Lincoln to his farm at the Buffalo Shoal Ford, on the public road leading from Lincoln to Statesville, nine miles from the latter place, and twenty from the former; begs leave to inform the public, that he will continue the Practice of Law in the County and Superior courts of Lincoln, Ireland, Rutherford and Mecklenburg. He may be found at home, at all times except when necessarily absent on his circuit. All letters on business, may be addressed to him in Statesville.

RICHARD T. BRUNBY.

July 28, 1829. The Editor of the Journal is requested to insert the above five times, and forward his account to Statesville.

For Sale.

A valuable tract of LAND, on the Catawba river.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, I shall expose to sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 7th of September next, that valuable tract of LAND, lying in Ireland county, immediately on the Catawba river, known by the name of the McKay tract; containing 456 acres. A good proportion of this tract is first rate river bottom, and the balance of superior uplands, with some improvements. It is presumed the local situation of this tract of Land, and its quality, will be a sufficient inducement, for those wishing to purchase, to call and examine for themselves: any information relative to the said land, can be had by applying to William McKay, living on the premises, one and a half miles below the Island Ford.

MILES W. ABERNATHY, Trustee.

Lincoln county, July 28, 1829.

BEE'S WAX.

ONE thousand pounds of the first quality of BEE'S WAX wanted; for which a liberal price will be given, in cash, at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store, AUSTIN & BURNS.

Salisbury, Aug. 4th, 1829.

Great Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:

A House and Lot on Main Street, adjoining T. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, and one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished office, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lorry.

Also, 330 acres Land, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'k. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres Land, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also a number of Stills and Tin Ware, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.

Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829.

P. S. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale.

Goods at Auction.

I WILL expose to Auction, the balance of the Stock of Goods of E. Altemong, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829.—the day of the Election.

R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Salisbury, June 13th, 1829.

To Cotton Ginners.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Gin Making Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair Gins, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.;—he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 5, 1829.

Taken up and Committed

TO jail this day, in Rowan county, N. Carolina, a negro man named *ISRAEL*; and says he belongs to Rufus Johnston, Lincoln county, N. C. He is of black complexion, common size, about 19 years old, has lost the first and second fingers on the left hand, says they were cut off by an axe: left home two weeks since. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, Sheriff.

August 4th, 1829.

White Oak Knees.

Navy Commissioner's Office, 23d July, 1829.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 10th of September, to deliver the following White Oak Knees, required for a ship of the line, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, by the last of December ensuing; and on the delivery, to undergo the inspection, &c. of the said Navy Yard.

Upper Gun Deck.—44 Dugger Knees—body from 7 to 7½ feet, arm 6 feet, side 10½ inches—when completed, to be square and a little out-square, 1½ inch to 1 foot, out square, not more.

Spar Deck.—76 Dugger Knees—body from 7 to 8 feet, arm 6 feet, side 9 inches when completed—out square from 2 to 3½ inches to 1 foot, not more.

Spar Deck.—32 Hanging Knees—body 7 feet, arm 6 feet, side 9 inches when completed—out square from 3 to 4½ inches to 1 foot, not more.

Offers must be sealed, endorsed "Offer to furnish White Oak Knees for a ship of the line at Philadelphia," and transmitted to this office.

July 23d, 1829.

CAUTION. All persons are cautioned against trading for a note of hand, for about \$17, dated sometime in the latter part of 1826, given by Philo White to me; as he has paid said note, and taken my receipt against it. The note is supposed to be lost. ALEXANDER LONG.

Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829.

1w

20,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE.

LIVING in the county of Surry, North Carolina, and as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1793; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, and its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829.

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Lands in Lincoln County.

FOR SALE.—Agreeably to the last will and testament of Abraham Eabard, dec'd, the undersigned, Executors to said will and testament, on Thursday the 27th day of August next, on the premises, will expose to public sale, several adjoining tracts of LAND, containing nearly 400 acres.

These lands are lying on the waters of Killian's Creek, a mile and a half S. E. of Gen. Graham's furnace, adjoining lands of Graham, Moody, Lowe, and Dinkin, and are equal in quality to any lands in the neighborhood.

Formerly there were in operation on the premises, a Saw and Grist Mill, and Cotton Machine; but at present only the grist-mill is in operation.

The seat is an excellent one for any kind of machinery, having a considerable fall and good water power.

On the premises is a good Apple Orchard; and also a considerable quantity of meadow land.

Conditions.—One and two years credit: approved security will be required, and title to pass at the payment of the purchase money.

JACOB FORNEY,

ABRAHAM FORNEY,

Surviving Executors.

Lincoln co. July 16th, 1829.

681

WAGONS,

Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Barren Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionery, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April, 1829.*

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable plantation, with four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Ford road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain; it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.
May 23d, 1829. 68

Six Cents Reward.

JOSEPH SAPIOL, an apprentice bound to the subscriber, ran away on the 24th inst: the above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Lincoln; and all persons are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law. MARTIN ZIMMERMAN.
July 27, 1829. 389

Navy Beef and Pork for 1830.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the first of September next, for the supply of 5000 bbls. Navy Beef, and 2400 bbls. Navy Pork, for the use of the United States Navy Service, 1000 bbls. of Beef, and 800 bbls. of Pork, to be delivered at each of the United States Navy Yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Norfolk, Virginia; and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well-fatted cattle, weighing not less than 480 pounds in the quarter, or 800 pounds on the hoof; all the legs, leggins, clods, cheeks, shins, and the neck of animal, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that 20 pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds net weight Navy Beef.
The Pork must be corn fed and well-fatted, all the skulls, feet, and hind legs entire, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty five pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds net weight of Navy Pork.
The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with and afterwards packed with a sufficient quantity of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to insure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Saltpetre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each end, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped; and each barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef" or "Navy Pork," with the contractor's name and the year when packed.
All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards must be subjected to the test and inspection of some sworn Inspector of the State within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order; or the Beef and Pork will not be received.
Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at more than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residences, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely; and must transmit their bids sealed, and endorsed "Offer to furnish Navy Beef" or "Navy Pork" for the year 1830."
The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.
Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.
The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it by seasonable application to the Board.
June 19

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPREME Court of Law, May term, 1829: **BERRY** Steward vs. **HARRIS** Steward; petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness: Sam'l Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m83 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. l. c. c.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPREME Court of Law, May term, 1829: **Robert Bigham** vs. **Mary Bigham**; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness: Sam'l Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m83 SAM. HENDERSON, c. l. c. c.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPREME Court of Law, May term, 1829: **Marion Tanner** vs. **John Tanner**; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness: Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m85 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. l. c. c.

POETRY.

*"I, too, have drunk the rapturous wine
Which flows through fancy's artery;
I, too, have felt the soft exulting dream
Of glory, and felt its magic power."*
FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.
The following piece is excellent. After attending court so long, our fair readers will be at no loss to understand the spirited legal double entendres introduced. We recommend it to their attention.

JURISPRUDENCE.
'Twas fashion once for Men alone
To seek judicial places;
But Ladies now, impatient grown,
Are looking into cases.
Tho' some the novel plan deride,
Still others disagree;
Men are by women sometimes tried,
Without a special plea.
Tho' some would have their better parts
Known merely by report,
Yet we would have, with all our hearts,
Even Ladies go to court.
Their eloquence is all divine,
We give it our applause;
Their arguments are always fine,
And sure to win their cause.
In *Hymen's Court* the Graces long
Have o'er our claims presided;
'Tis there among the *suing* throng,
We'd have them all decided.
There's no appeal from their decree,
Tho' actions are laid over;
The case must always, *final* be,
Annuit or in *trover*.
But we'll not have our case *demurr'd*,
If trial it will bear one;
We're sure to have, when we are heard,
A liberal and a *fair* one. COLLEDS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

ETERNITY.
Unceasing Time! dread years that roll
In cycles on, without controul,
Of measure'd seasons, that may blend
In some one point, and have an end:
Vast tide of years! unfathom'd sea!
Oh! who can sound Eternity.
Wild fancy caught the fleeting span,
Of days, that form'd the life of man,
Each hour he liv'd, from first to last,
Because long ages in the past,
Millions of ages still to be,
But these made not Eternity.
If drops that fill'd each ocean wave,
And grains of dust, from every cave
Of countless worlds, that shine at night,
Thro' azure fields, as specks of light,
Were years to mark their destiny,
They would not make Eternity.
Earth, Sea and Stars must all decay;
Faith saw them changed and pass away:
With outstretch'd wings, it skim'd the wave
That onwards swept beyond the grave;
And then it rang'd "among spirits free—
Their life-time is Eternity." E. P.

A TEMPLE NOT MADE WITH HANDS.

[FROM THE WESTERN MESSENGER.]
The mountains are God's altars, on whose sides
Silence, the parent of deep thought, abides;
His matin-song the hour when morning breaks,
And the glad heart to gratitude awakes:
And he who from the world's temptations flies
To his own mind's retired solitudes,
Erects a temple to God, more holy
Than any built by human pride or folly.

SONG.....BY T. K. HERVEY, ESQ.

Come touch the harp, my gentle one!
And let the note be sad and low,
Such as may breathe, in every tone,
The soul of long ago:
That smile of thine is all too bright
For aching hearts, and lonely years;
And dearly as I love its light,
To-day I would have tears!
Yet weep not thus, my gentle girl!
No smile of thine has lost its spell:
By Heaven! I love the slightest curl,
Oh! more than fondle well!
Then touch the lyre, and let it wile
All thought of grief and gloom away,
While thou art by with heart and smile,
I will not weep to-day.

MISCELLANY.

CHRISTIAN ASSURANCE.

From Dr. Mason's Sermon in Nat. Preacher.
Every real believer has direct and confidential transactions with the Lord Jesus Christ. Like Paul he has committed all that he is, and all that he has—whatever is most precious for time and for eternity—his body, his soul, his hope, his reversion in heaven, to the hands of his faithful Redeemer. Have you done so, my hearers? Have you done it, professed Christians? Ah, how wide a difference does this make between the formalist, and the genuine disciple! Let me ask again, for the question is a vital one; you who name the name of Jesus, who pass for the converts of his grace, and have sworn fealty to his cause, what have you to say? Did you ever give yourselves up formally, fully, irrevocably, to be his property, and at his disposal? When, where, how, did you make the blessed surrender? How do you prove the fact? What obedience do you perform? What self-denials do you endure? What sacrifices, even of the most worthless of your possessions, the trash of this earth, do you offer? Who of all the numerous retainers of the Christian name, of all the decent professors of godliness, will trust his Redeemer for to-morrow's bread. Who of them would not rather rely on the respectable signer of a bank note, than on the promises of the faithful God? Were it put to the trial,

who of them would not grasp the paper, and let go the truth and the oath of God, who cannot lie, among the uncertainties of life?—And can any man with such practical feelings, really dupe himself with the persuasion that he trusts in the Lord Jesus for the kingdom of the just? That he believes in that most generous sacrifice which Jesus Christ made for him—the blood of his cross? Not a word! Not a single word! He is as absolute an unbeliever in the Captain of Our Salvation, and as absolute an idolater, in his own way, as any poor wretch that ever threw himself under the wheels of Juggernaut. And that he will find, if death overtake him in his present condition, when the Stone which the builders rejected, shall grind him to powder. Bear with me my friends, I may not prophesy smooth things—may not palliate—I must declare the whole truth, on the peril of treason to my heavenly Master. If any of you find it to cut deep, there is a balm in Gilead, and a physician there. I can do nothing but commend you to the Lord, the Healer.

FROM THE WESTERN REGISTER.

Mr. Editor: I am a housewife, and my husband's a farmer. I have frequently asked him why he did not subscribe for your paper. We know half a dozen boys and as many girls, growing up in ignorance of the daily transactions of life at home and abroad (altho' most of them can read well enough) and I insist that it would be a good school for the rest—and not one of them could tell if asked whether our nation is at war or at peace—whether Jackson or Adams is chosen president—whether the Greeks had yet gained their independence, or whether Bolivar is hailed as the liberator or disclaimed as the tyrant of the South, and all this for want of a newspaper in the family. It was not so in my father's family—if he don't subscribe for the paper, I will—it is downright folly to be without one.
Respectfully Yours,
CHARITY PHILOM.

Newspaper Reading.—Who would not take a newspaper? Why it is worth more than all the travelling from Cape Cod to the Stony mountains, and from the Lake of the Woods to Terra-del-Fuego. Seated in your old fashioned arm chair, you can look out upon the world as a mirror, and observe the busy scene, passing in ever changing review before your mind's eye. A newspaper, friend, is the camera obscura that brings the objects abroad within the narrow compass of vision. What a world of articles it contains! All amusing, instructive, and enlightening.
Aside from trifling, gentle reader, let us make a mathematical calculation. Are you aware how much food for the mind you get, in the course of a year, from a volume of newspapers? Here is a paper containing 16 columns of reading matter per week, exclusive of advertisements; each column comprises, at least, as much as 5 moderate pages of a volume. Here you have 80 pages per week, and 4160 per year, sufficient to form a work of 8 large volumes, quite a snug little library, and all for a mere trifle of 2 dollars. And then only think of the vast fund of entertainment which you and your family derive from it, how it adds to your consequence among your neighbors. Friend A's a very intelligent man, (they will say,) and his children are all chips of the old block; who knows but some of them may be fit to send to Congress at some time or other? Think of this once, and who would not take a paper, which costs no more than one paper of tobacco, or a glass of grog per week.

New Brunswick Times.

Eccellence of Religion.—In a late Liverpool paper is the following paragraph, credited to "Sir H. Davy's Salmonia." The author is one of the most celebrated of living philosophers; and it must be gratifying to the humbler classes of Christians to perceive one so rich in talents, accomplishments, and the pride of learning, paying so eloquent a tribute to that religion which is their all:
"I envy no quality of the mind, or intellect in others; not genius, power, wit, or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe the most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness—creates new hopes when all earthly hopes vanish, and

throws over decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty divinity; makes an instrument of torture and of shame, the ladder of ascent to paradise; and far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palmas and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and sceptic only view gloom, decay, annihilation, and despair!"

Empress of France.—The stiffness of Maria Louisa was very unfavorably contrasted with the easy grace of Josephine; it was only in her intimate society that the secret of her amiability was known. Her coldness was considered so constitutional that it was even said to extend to her child. The fact is, she had never been in the habit of seeing children, and she scarcely dared to touch her own boy, lest she should hurt or injure him. He, of course become more partial to his governess than to his mother. It was different with Napoleon, his father, whose affection for him was of the most lively description; he took him in his arms wherever he saw him, caressed him, teased him, carried him before the mirrors, and made all manner of faces at him. At breakfast he put him on his knees, steeped his finger in sauce, and let the child suck it, and daubed his little face all over. The gouvernante grumbled, the Emperor laughed, and the infant, almost always in good humor, appeared to receive with pleasure the noisy caresses of his father. Whenever any one had a favor to ask, this was the time to ask it; they were sure to be favorably received.

Liverwort.—A. P., a young man between 25 and 30 years of age, has been apparently in consumption for two years, or more. In the winter of 1827-8, he was confined to his room with every symptom of confirmed consumption; pulse 110 to the minute; hectic fever, incessant cough, with expectoration of matter which in March amounted to full a pint daily, night sweats, debility, and great emaciation. After having tried the usual means in such cases to no effect, the Liverwort was resorted to. It was first taken in decoction without apparent benefit; a concentrated syrup was then taken, and to the astonishment of all his friends, he rapidly recovered so far as to be able to attend to business, and the summer following worked a small garden, and has continued mending gradually in health and flesh to this date.
New Lebanon, April 16, 1829.

N. B. The above account is taken from the case book of the physician to the Society of Shakers in New Lebanon, and may be relied on as correct.

Chinese Murderers.—Seventeen Chinese were executed at Canton in January last, for the murder of 14 Frenchmen, on board a junk near the Ladrone Islands. The culprits were placed upon their knees, and held in a fixed posture, and the executioners, at a signal given by an officer, severed their heads from their bodies by a single stroke with a heavy sword about three feet long and two inches wide. The executioners seemed to exult in the opportunity of exerting their skill, and their cool indifference, their words and gestures presented a disgusting scene of butchery, rather than the infliction of the sentence of the law. They are Chinese soldiers, and receive half a dollar for every criminal they behead. One of them has been an executioner upwards of 30 years, and he declares that he has in his life time put to death upwards of 10,000 criminals! The heads of the 17 murderers were conveyed to Macao, and suspended in small cages at the tops of poles stuck in the ground. The Frenchmen had a quantity of merchandize and money, and it was the cursed thirst of gold that led the Chinese to murder them.

Milk and Milking.—The practice of milking thrice a day, especially when cows are in good pasture, is recommended; each milking will give almost as much as if only done twice, for, when the udder is full, the milk begins to be absorbed into the body of the animal. This practice will be found not only to increase the quantity of manure, but of milk.
Milk should be poured into pans as soon as possible, and if carried far, or much shook, never gives abundant or good cream.

An Interesting Fact.—Silliman's July No. of the American Journal of Science and Arts, contains two letters from Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge, Maryland, which gives an account of the resuscitation of a valuable Hound, from drowning, by means of oxygen gas. The dog was cold, stiff, and to all appearance perfectly dead, when Dr. Muse applied a small stop-cock with a long beak, attached to a large bladder filled with the gas—that is the pure part of the atmospheric air.) As soon as he had thus forced into the lungs a copious dose of the gas, the dog made a convulsive and solitary yelp, to the full pitch of his usual and shrill voice in the chase. The process was repeated till the gas, which Dr. M. happened to have prepared, was exhausted—the dog was then wrapped in blankets replaced by the fire, friction was constantly applied, and after a great deal of trouble and skillful management the hound was fully restored to the use of his physical faculties, in 8 or 10 days.

This case suggests, therefore, a problem of an important character, viz. how far the inflation of the lungs with oxygen, instead of common air, is calculated to resuscitate drowned persons. May not a sufficient quantity of the air be preserved in glass bottles with ground stoppers, in institutions which are designed for the recovery of the drowned—and thus the experiment be fairly tried.

Business is the salt of life; which not only gives a grateful smack to it, but dries up those crudities that would offend, preserves from putrefaction, and drives off all those blowing flies that would corrupt it.

Spanish Ladies.—The dress of the Spanish lady is remarkably elegant, and generally adorns a very perfect shape. Black is the universal color, and the robe is most tastefully worked and vandyked. A mantilla, or veil thrown over the head, and leaving the face uncovered, falls gracefully over the head and shoulders, and is confined at the waist by the arms of the wearer. They are both expensive and particular in dressing their feet with neatness, and their little shoes fit closely. The large black eye, the dark expressive glance, the soft blood-tinted olive of their glowing complexion, make the unwilling Englishman confess the majesty of Spanish beauty, and feel that tho' the soft blue eye, and delicate loveliness of his own countrywomen awaken more tender feelings of interest, he would deny or dispute, in vain, the commanding superiority of these dark-eyed and finely formed damsels.

Slander is the revenge of a coward, and dissimulation his defence. There is no sufficient court of judicature against the venom of slander, for though you punish the author yet you cannot wipe off the calumny.

New Patrol.—The Boston Traveler of Tuesday gives the following humorous incident which took place in that city a few evenings since. "Who goes there?" said one of our citizens who was on duty as a patrol on Friday evening, to a red-headed Irishman busily engaged in rolling along a hoghead through the mud. "By J— the self same as yourself," quoth Pat. "How so?" said the watchman. "Pat-rolling, to be sure."

The Editor of the Salem Courier has invented an instrument, to which he has given the name of "*Corsetrometer*." By this instrument one can ascertain how tight the waist of a lady may be drawn without occasioning ruinous and irreparable injury! The Editor of the Courier is of opinion that "it is the duty of every man, if he sees the ladies squeezing themselves to death, to tell them of it." We would go one step further, and draw them out of the vice.

EPICURUM, from BOILEAU.
Your Brother cure me of a fever!
He was not my Physician ever:
The surest proof that I can give,
Is, Boaster—I am still alive.

At a late dinner at the Old Bailey (London) a city Alderman volunteered grace, and thus delivered himself:

"God bless the meat,
"And them as eat."

GRATITUDE.
It flows from the soul, it springs from the heart:
The child of nature, and the offspring of art.